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CPW Report No. 38-A--COMMUNIST CHINA

(Sept. 1-7, 1952)

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## 1. (1b) Debt To the Soviet:

Peking (Sept. 2) quoted Mao Tse-tung in a message to Stalin on V-J Day as acknowledging the "great debt of gratitude of the Chinese people for the Soviet forces which liberated China from the Japanese," but pointing out that "with the resurgence of Japanese militarism, Japanese might has again reared its head. Only China's firm, lasting treaty of friendship with the USSR can oppose the Japanese, or new aggression by other nations in conjunction with the Japanese."

Anshan reported (Sept. 3) that the local Sino-Soviet Friendship Association sponsored a meeting and cultural exhibition V-D Day, with speakers and posters telling of "life in the USSR, which the Chinese should emulate," and pointing out that "China's present position is the result of Soviet aid, and therefore Sino-Soviet friendship must be strengthened."

Dairen said (Sept. 3) that SSFA speakers at the graves of "Soviet heroes who fell in the liberation of China," declared, "the Chinese will never forget their gratitude to Soviet soldiers for China's liberation," and though "American aggressors have not learned their lesson from the Japanese, their aggression will be smashed by the unity of China and the USSR." Japan was described as the "most fierce enemy of China, the USSR, and Asia." Her union with the American aggressors demanded strengthening of Sino-Soviet friendship, expanded "peaceful construction" in China and the USSR, and "emulation of their elder brothers" by the Chinese.

Mukden (Sept. 2-3) told of orders to propaganda cadres to "publicize China's gratitude to the USSR" by posters portraying that Soviet friends would "make our country just like the USSR." An editorial in the TUNG PEI JIH PAO warned that peace could be maintained only by "further uniting China and the USSR."

Wunan stated (Sept. 3) that local public organizations issued a joint statement V-J Day praising the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese Communist Party for leadership in the struggle against the Japanese, thanking the Soviet forces "for assisting China." Kunming announced (Sept. 4) that 700 people attended a local V-J Day rally, when speakers praised "the vital aid given China by the USSR." Foochow said (Sept. 3) that local leaders on V-J Day "denounced American remilitarization of Japan for aggressive purposes."

## 2. (1c) Russian Leadership:

Shanghai (Sept. 5) quoted East China Chairman Chen I as emphasizing "the growing strength of the People's Democratic United Front, under the leadership of the USSR." Wuhan announced (Sept. 6) that Wuhan and Hupeh grammar schools had adopted the Soviet five-year system, which would "greatly improve the cultural level of the masses."

Mukden reported (Sept. 7) that tens of thousands of Chinese construction workers, "under the personal supervision of Soviet experts," were busy in the building of 3,000 workers' villas laid out according to Russian specifications. Dairen said (Sept. 3) that after indoctrination, construction workers realized the superiority of Soviet methods and had organized teams to work with those who had not already learned progressive techniques.

## 3. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking asserted (Sept. 2) that 1,000 Japanese Police Reserves were sent to the Korean front in July. Peking stated (Sept. 4) that Gen. Nam Il had agreed to a Korean truce based on the Geneva Conventions, but the Americans had delayed the truce talks and turned prisoners over to Bandits Rhee and Chiang "for cannon fodder."

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 4) quoted Alan Winnington as saying Gen. Harrison had threatened "to increase bacteriological warfare in Korea." Peking claimed (Sept. 3) that in the last 6 days of August, Chinese Volunteers killed or wounded 1,600 enemy troops, repulsed all attacks, and shot down 21 planes. Peking asserted in numeral

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code (Sept. 1) that because of their huge losses in Korea, Americans had resorted to use of the "medieval mail coat worn by knights," now called "nylon vests."

#### 4. (2b) Grain Taxes:

Peking reported (Sept. 1) that farmers "zealously delivered" their grain to the Government because of the "personal interest" taken by cadres and officials. Summer collections were 80 percent completed, but only 40 percent in the Northwest. Wuhan stated (Sept. 9) that land evaluation and crop estimation offices had been set up in Hubei and Hupeh to aid in collection of grain taxes, as cadres had to correct the thinking of many farmers, who "held back because they feared higher estimates and higher tax payments."

#### 5. (2c) Trade Problems:

Peking reported in numeral code (Sept. 6) that many Northwest native products remained without a market, and the spread between native products and processed goods was too great. Chungking said (Sept. 2) that in southern Szechwan grain purchases were slow, with the Food Bureau buying only 10 percent of the 30,000 catties of grain arriving daily at the market. In Sikang large quantities of native products remained unsold.

#### 6. (3a) Counterrevolutionary Indications:

Anshan announced (Sept. 4) that Chien Ta-chung, Tsao En-tai, and Yang Tsung, American-Chiang agents who infiltrated into factories, incited workers, carried rumors, and committed sabotage, were executed immediately following sentence by the People's Court. Thirteen accomplices were given prison terms.

Peking announced in numeral code (Sept. 7) that Hsiang Chien, Tsinghai minority leader, went over to the People's Government in July. With 1,000 men he had attacked People's Liberation Army units in Kueite Hsien, Tsinghai, 17 times in February and March of this year, making it necessary to send an expeditionary force against him in May.

Kunming stated (Sept. 5) that local factories had organized committees of "loyal and politically alert" workers to prevent sabotage. Kunming added (Sept. 7) that active cadres in Chengkung Hsien, Yunnan, were regularly being promoted on the basis of their support of the drive against counterrevolutionaries.

#### 7. (3b) Acceptance of Communist Dogma:

Shanghai announced (Sept. 4) that 320 local Christians had organized a "common program study group" to urge Christians "to develop their patriotism and oppose imperialism." Wuhsi reported (Sept. 3) that 13 shops in Changchow engaged in making foil paper to be burned for deceased ancestors, had organized a collective button factory, as they saw that their old industry, "appealing to the superstitions, was on the way out."

Hangchow asserted (Sept. 2) that 300 high school teachers who were "strongly imbued with capitalistic thinking" had completed their indoctrination course, and "now enthusiastically teach the new ideology." Chungking said (Sept. 4) that in Chiangan Hsien, Szechwan, teachers mobilized to collect information to be used in selecting model farmers "frightened the peasants into believing that data was being collected for another land reform."

#### 8. (3c) Moves Toward Regimentation:

Peking reported in numeral code (Sept. 1) that the Central and South China Finance and Economics Committee had called upon high-level cadres to "maintain closer relations" with low-level cadres, "who constantly were in contact with the people and were in great need of overcoming their shortcomings."

Peking announced in numeral code (Sept. 3) that the 120-year-old Minsheng Industrial Company of Chungking, "which had suffered heavy losses through poor business policy and management," had been changed to a public-private joint corporation with headquarters in Hankow, under the leadership of the Yangtze River Navigation Administration.

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Shanghai reported (Sept. 2) that special cadres had been assigned to organize and strengthen trade unions in East China. Chungking reported (Sept. 7) that 2,800 graduates of higher institutions in the Southwest had been assigned to construction projects, following indoctrination.

Peking reported in numeral code (Sept. 4) that members of the All-China Federation of Literary Workers were accused of failing to correct erroneous conceptions and of having been "in a state of paralysis for the past 3 years." They were ordered "to complete the examination of the membership in the next 3 months," and organize "to engage in the struggles of life."

9. (3c) Control of Judiciary:

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 6) quoted Lan Kung-wu of the People's Procurator's Office as saying the anticorruption drives showed judicial reform to be imperative. Courts must be cleared of both backward judicial personnel and old judicial concepts.

Hofei reported (Sept. 2) that judges Wang Chin-sheng and Feng Tao-hua of the Pengpu People's Court, Anhwei, had been dismissed for holding reactionary legal concepts. Judge Ju Hung-chi of the South Anhwei Court had been arrested for blackmail. Hangchow announced (Sept. 1) that Kang Nin, deputy chief of the Hsiogshan People's Court, Chekiang, had been dismissed and held for trial.

Hangchow reported (Sept. 4) that after a recent meeting 250 judicial personnel were able to "demarcate clearly between old and new judicial concepts." Hangchow added (Sept. 5) that the Chekiang Government had decided to organize a judicial reform committee, with an information box for the people to use in making charges and suggestions.

Wuhan (Sept. 2) carried a commentary on judicial reform in which four cadres were accused of favoring capitalists over workers, and ordered to adopt entirely new legal concepts that would promote Marxism-Leninism and the theories of Mao Tse-tung. Wuhan added (Sept. 3) that Mailbox 142 had been set up to receive reports on irregularities of judges, lawyers, and judicial personnel.

10 (4) Overseas Affairs:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Sept. 7) that Americans, realizing the rising tide of resentment among the Japanese people against Yoshida, had shifted their support to "war criminal Shigemitsu." Peking said in numeral code (Sept. 1) that the Japanese Communist Party would participate in the coming election, following Yoshida's dissolution of the Diet "at the demand of the people."

Peking said (Sept. 5) that during the Aug. 6 Filipino celebration of the struggle against the Spanish, "forces of the People's Liberation Army attacked Puppet Quirino forces at several points."

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